

## A Truly Representative Architectural Association

This article is intended to set forth the problem at hand and suggest remedies therefor in an attempt to stimulate comment, as a result of which a method of attaining a satisfactory solution might be evolved and set into action. In the interests of the architectural profession, you are urged to consider this problem and voice your opinion thereof.

The subject of developing an organization truly representative of all architects properly registered or licensed, both within the State and nationally, has been given much thought and effort during the past several years. Last fall, at the State-Wide Meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects, held at Champaign, President Jensen appointed a committee to meet with representatives of the two Illinois Chapters of the American Institute of Architects to ascertain whether some plan might be proposed whereby the large majority of architects, registered and practicing in Illinois, might be joined in one organization, and the present, after a fashion, competition for members and duplication of effort and interests of the Chapters and the Society, might be eliminated. After studying the problem at a distance, a meeting of the representatives was recently held, and, upon bringing out the thoughts expressed here below, it was determined that the architects of Illinois be advised of this discussion by means of this article, the reaction thereto being the basis of further progress on the plan. Present at this meeting were John Fugard and Bertram Weber, representing the Chicago Chapter; Ernest L. Stouffer and Philip R. Hooten, representing the Central Illinois Chapter of the A. I. A.; Arthur Woltersdorf, Leo Weissenborn, Stanley Fairclough and Paul Gerhardt, Jr., representing the Illinois Society of Architects.

Architects of Illinois, it was stated, are divided into three groups: those who do not appreciate the value of any organization of their profession, those who feel that membership in such a professional organization should indicate a certain prestige or superiority, and those who favor an association of architects but strongly object to an undemocratic scale or classification of memberships. To appease all three groups is essential, for the premise of any plan must be that the strength of such an association rests on its having on its rolls all members of the profession who follow its canon of ethics and who are properly licensed with the State to practice architecture.

It is quite natural that the present groups have no desire to lose their identity, since they are all solvent, progressive societies, which can get along by themselves, but which all appreciate the added strength, advantages and desirability to be gained by some type of consolidation or unification of effort. The fact that they have appointed active committees to study the problem indicates there is a concerted attempt to improve the present situation, if possible.

It is pointed out that the American Institute of Architects has been making some progress in organizing State Associations throughout the country. This has occurred, principally, where such State societies either did not previously exist, or where they were practically extinct and

were revived for this program. In respect to Illinois, however, our State Society is most active and flourishing and is unwilling to become subservient to another group whose by-laws and rules at present are such that some consider them rather undemocratic. There are those in the Society who feel that a national organization should serve and act in a manner similar to that which was intended when our Federal Government was established, a union of sovereign states, rather than in a manner similar to that which recent national policies indicate we are following, all laws and policies emanating from Washington.

Then, too, there is the question of dues. Numerous members of our profession can ill-afford the accumulation of fees necessary to be a member in good standing of the various societies at present. It is felt that with a large membership, eliminating present duplication of expenses, annual dues could be materially reduced, with perhaps a sliding scale arranged to permit those who are just starting to practice to become members at lower rates.

For those who do not fully appreciate the value of a strong state-wide, or, in fact, national organization of our profession, let it be pointed out that were it not for the efforts of the present functioning Associations, we would have no license law protection, no uniformity of contracts, no recognition of lien rights, no competition regulation, no recognition in public building programs, and a host of other similar benefits. With concerted action, these benefits to architects can and will be increased manifold. Furthermore, architects can be kept better advised of developments or intended programs, and the enforcement of architectural practice laws could be more energetically pursued, both with public officials and within our own Association. Beyond that, group meetings could be made more entertaining and instructive by being in a position to invite and properly receive the highest type of talent.

At the present time, the Illinois Society of Architects is undertaking the sponsorship of amendments to the Illinois Architectural Act, a contemplated State Building Code and other legislation of benefit to architects. Added assistance of this type would also accrue to architects.

Taking all the above into consideration, it was proposed that consideration be given to the following plan: namely, (1) That the Illinois Society of Architects, which is now the the state-wide active association, widen its scope and reduce its qualifications for membership and its membership fees so as to permit all legally registered architects to join on an equal basis with equal rights, whether practicing as an individual or not; that an active and energetic campaign be initiated to obtain as members all possible members of our profession in the state. (2) That the American Institute of Architects and its chapters refrain from the general solicitation of members in Illinois, limiting its field only to members of the Illinois Society of Architects and discontinuing the various local classifications of members, limiting themselves to regular Institute members and the honorary fellows.

Subsequently, this program having been given a reasonable time for development and found to be satisfactory



and acceptable, a means be determined whereby the Illinois Society might become a part of the national organization, the Institute, on a basis as previously referred to, maintaining its sovereignty regarding matters within the state.

It is believed that a plan based on these fundamental principles could be placed in operation with a minimum of change of basic by-laws of the present functioning organizations. Modifications or alterations may be found to

be required when the plan is set in motion. Unless serious arguments against it are presented, it is felt that an effort should be made to unite the architects of the state by this or some similar method.

Again you are urged to express your opinion of this plan so that a cross-section of thought thereon may be had.

—Paul Gerhardt, Jr., Chairman.

1012 City Hall, Chicago.

## A Past President Discusses A. I. A. Membership

A spirit of democracy was rising in the Institute. It is called "democracy" (is it not?) when each and every individual, whatever his real merit, claims an equal voice in the management of affairs, not only as a voter but as an official. There were those so democratic in their ideas that they wished the Institute to include every practicing architect in the country, no matter what his ethical standard or architectural attainments might be. Theirs seemed to be the American idea that bigness—bulk—was a virtue in itself rather than that virtue in itself should be a test of greatness.

Architecture was the first profession in this country nationally to adopt and to put into effect a code of ethics; although the profession can hardly be said to have taken the initiative. Rather it was the Institute, over which the democratically minded weep, because it does not represent the profession at large. (Thanks be to the gods!)

Originally the Institute was composed of Fellows who, alone, could hold office and vote on Institute matters. Fellows were drawn from an Associate class for distinction in service. In 1889, the Western Society of Architects was merged into the Institute and all were ranked as Fellows. It is easy to imagine that not all the members of the Western Society nor all the former Associates of the Institute were of Fellowship caliber as originally defined, while the large body of Associates which was taken into the Institute between the year 1890 and 1910, must have contained men much superior in attainment and much more entitled to the Fellowship than was the majority of those elevated at the time of the merger. Hence came unrest in the ranks and the demand for equality!

When, in 1910, I came into the presidency, the membership classes in the Institute were most involved and illogical and it devolved upon me to straighten them out, to "democratize" the Institute, and to present the "set up" to the San Francisco convention (of 1910); which I did, arguing the case point by point from the floor, while Walter Cook, the first vice-president occupied the chair—not, strictly, a parliamentary procedure, but it never was challenged.

I purposely eliminated all minor classes, the presence of which might tend to weaken professional idealism in the Institute. Organically, in the new scheme, there were Members only—all on a par as regards voting and office-holding—and Fellows who were set apart from the other members only by having achieved a recognized distinction in their work in whatever prescribed branch it might be.

The hardest job I had in committee was to make it clear to some of the supersensitive that no indignity was being imposed on certain Honorary members in removing them from the Honorary to the Honorary Corresponding class. That word, corresponding, for long had been a stumbling block. No one had seemed to recognize its real meaning in the context. Glenn Brown, who for years in his Secretaryship had done so much to build up the prestige

of the Institute in Washington and in the country at large, was hard to convince. He always had regarded the Corresponding as a degree lower than the Honorary (as, to many, architects are lower in the social scale than are other mortals). But finally he and the others were led to see that "corresponding" had nothing to do with one's ability or duty to write letters, but that it described one who corresponded *to* and not *with* the Institute's professional membership.

The constitution and by-laws, ratified at the San Francisco Convention, stood intact and were effective for many years—until a new lot of members, who knew not Joseph—came into the Institute and wanted to make it "representative" of the whole profession; by which they meant, make it "take in" the whole profession, that it might be a power in local and in national politics. With such a leavening in its body, the Institute has found it difficult to travel the narrow path of professionalism and to avoid peanut politics. It will be a happy day for the Institute when it relearns what once it knew: That there lies more potency in a small altruistic body prepared to act, than in a large flabby corporation divorced from Idealism, as such a body is bound to be or become. It took but a few idealists in the American Institute of Architects to save from the vandals the Lincoln Monument site and with it the whole Park Commission's plan for the City of Washington. The Institute was fighting a worthy cause, not selfishly but broadly altruistically, and from the Octagon went out an appeal to every woman's club, every art club, every civic organization in the land, from coast to coast—and the response was overwhelming. Old Uncle Joe Cannon, who led the opposition, had been defeated in his every move. In his bitterness he bellowed in the presence of a group of architects, of whom I was one: "Where the Hell do you get your pull!"

I had on more than one occasion to remind those who would let down the bars of the Institute, that Sodom and Gomorrah would have been spared destruction by fire from heaven had they, in the end, been able to find within their walls only one good man—only one decent architect! Salvation does not depend on numbers.

—Irving K. Pond.

(From Chapter 10 of Irving K. Pond's forthcoming Autobiography)

Lake dwellings built in the New Stone Age in Europe were not set on piles over the water, as was once supposed; instead, they were built over dry land at the edge of lakes and were set high for protection from floods and dampness.

Heating experts find a problem in men's heavy winter clothing and women's light garments. They wonder whether future homes and offices will require separate rooms and different heating for men and women.

Cream-colored blackboards are being used in some schools to brighten the rooms.



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**Editor Monthly Bulletin**

ARTHUR WOLTERS DORF, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO

The late Russell Sturgis, architectural writer and critic, once said that it would be well if architects could be made to refrain from using ornament for a period of years in order to make them depend for the beauty of buildings on proportion, line, color.

This comes to mind in perusing a new book "Industrial Architecture of Albert Kahn, Inc.," off the press in January 1939 (Architectural Book Publishing Company, Inc.). In the book's 176 pages of text, illustrations, and some few plans and sections, the fact is brought home to the student that we are living in a machine age and that the buildings illustrated show vividly the effect of this age upon our culture.

George Nelson is put down as the author of the book, but actually it is Albert Kahn and his staff of helpers. Professors in architectural schools should examine this volume thoughtfully and ask themselves whether the solutions shown are not a first rate demonstration of the drift of thought in our day.

Though the continuous text covers but twenty-nine pages, all the illustrations are accompanied by pertinent notes. The reader learns that the first industrial plants, in contradistinction to home industry of an earlier day, appeared in Sweden and England in 1780; 1796 saw the first suspension bridge; 1851 the Crystal Palace Exposition, London, all glass and iron; and by 1914 what the author calls the "old order," which may be supposed to be mill construction with wood posts and girders and heavy floors, with column bents from sixteen to twenty feet, was cracking up. Then came reinforced concrete, followed by the rolling of deeper and deeper steel structural sections and new materials developed through chemistry.

Mr. Kahn's organization, which is now forty years old and began from scratch, has lived and operated through all this modern development and registers building operations costing \$800,000,000 in this forty year period. The firm's buildings are found on five continents and in 134 cities of the United States alone. In 1928 the Kahn organization operated an office in Moscow where their Russian buildings were designed. Has there ever been a private organization of engineers or architects that can register such

achievements?

The book illustrates the exterior and interior of Ford Motor Company's Engineering Laboratory at Dearborn, Michigan. Here is a five aisle building, 200 feet wide and 800 feet long, with continuous lantern windows over the nave, supported on great steel beams cut and bent to the form desired, the two flanking aisles also top lighted, and the two extreme aisles lighted by windows. Ducts under the floor carry all power wiring and the like, leaving the ceilings perfectly clean and clear, with columns spaced forty feet centers. A most impressive interior.

Though the Bulletin first announced the appearance of the thirty-fifth volume of the "Handbook for Architects and Builders" for September and later announced its appearance by Christmas 1938, the book did not appear until mid-February 1939 because of delays by the Sub-Committee of the Chicago Common Council in passing amendments to the Chicago Building Code, which passage occurred on January 26, 1939. As every user of this book knows, this publication is the ready reference volume on the Chicago Building Ordinance. It is found on the reference tables of every Chicago architect and engineer. It is used by the Building Department itself, since the City of Chicago has failed to have any publication of the new building code other than the scraps published individually as Council proceedings.

The publisher, Herman L. Palmer, is to be congratulated on this comprehensive and handsome volume of 810 pages. While the book is published under the auspices of the Illinois Society of Architects and the Society benefits financially by its publication, the responsibility for the book rests entirely on Mr. Palmer. Its life is coexistent with the life of the Illinois Society and while these volumes have not appeared regularly each year (the thirty-fourth volume being for 1931-32), its publication and free distribution to all licensed architects in Illinois reflect great credit on the Society.

Emery Stanford Hall writes the editorials, beginning with "The Man for Architecture."

In its pages are found Canons of Professional Ethics, Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges, Professional Practice, the Illinois Architectural Act, and a list of states requiring architectural registration. The new Building Code for Chicago with amendments and an index with cross-index alone occupy more than 300 pages. Then follow the electrical code, Commonwealth Edison Company and Gas Company rules for wiring and gas piping, lumber standards, heating tables and charts, boiler capacity schedules, articles on modern sanitation and air conditioning, information on steel structures, on painting, glass and glazing, plastering, etc.

Under miscellaneous information the ball opens with a cocktail bar and closes with an electric organ.

On March 8 and 9 there was held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, a conference on air conditioning where L. V. Teesdale, Senior Engineer, Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, read a paper on condensation problems in modern buildings.

For twenty-five years Mr. Teesdale has held this important position with the Government, before which time he was a practicing architect in Chicago. He is still a member of the I. S. A. In a future number the Bulletin will present, if not Mr. Teesdale's entire paper, at least the high spots.



## February Illinois Society Meeting

The Illinois Society of Architects, after a period of non-regular monthly meetings, resumed its regular February monthly meeting on the 21st. The meeting was at The Architects Club of Chicago. Eighty-five men made reservations for dinner and perhaps ten more joined them after dinner to listen to the informative talks on the Chicago subway by engineers and others identified with the building of this project.

At the speakers' table prominent engineers were starred, though property owners along the line of the subway were represented by a Mr. Varty, and the architects by Alfred Shaw, who is the consulting architect of the Subway Commission and a member of the I. S. A.

President Jensen opened the program by introducing the men at the speakers' table. The reading of minutes and the calling for regular business was dispensed with and the President proceeded to plunge into the program by introducing as the first speaker, Philip Harrington, Commissioner, Department of Subways and Traction, whose given subject was "The Chicago Subway." He referred listeners to a general plan of the subway system lying at each man's plate. The system now under construction comprises two lines: the one beginning at Wabash Avenue and Roosevelt Road, extending north under State Street to Division, thence west to Clybourn and northwest to Willow Street; the second begins at Congress and Dearborn Streets, goes north in Dearborn to Lake, west on Lake to Milwaukee Avenue, thence northwest to Paulina Street.

These subways will be two track structures whose total cost is estimated at \$40,000,000—\$18,000,000 of which is a PWA grant, the city of Chicago supplying \$22,000,000. The subway will be dug using the tunnel method and passenger stations will be of the mezzanine type, mezzanines having a clear story height of eight feet.

The next speaker was C. E. DeLeuw, whose subject was "Chicago's Initial System of Subways." Like Mr. Harrington, Mr. DeLeuw spoke extemporaneously, no preparation having been undertaken by any of the speakers. He is the consulting engineer. Mr. DeLeuw testified that station floors would be 18 feet below sidewalk curb grade; that escalators would be installed; that private entrances to stations from abutting properties would and could be built at the expense of the property owner. But to make the two projected subways really efficient, he said two additional east-west traction subways, built by the city, would become necessary. These two are not in the present plan. The speaker prophesied that the present project will bring to Chicago new building construction and should enhance, very materially, property values.

Joshua D'Esposito, the next speaker, was home with the flu so the President passed to the next speaker, Ralph H. Burke, Chief Subway Engineer, to talk on questions regarding soil data. Difficulties with movement or compression of soil under foundations of buildings along the subway were not anticipated, nor was the risk considered serious. The speaker compared the tunnelling to the building of intercepting sewers under Chicago's streets, whose size in places was comparable to the bore of the tunnel. No serious difficulties had been encountered in the building of these intercepting sewers and Mr. Burke assured his hearers that every precaution is being taken to prevent damage. The tunnels are being cut, using compressed air. Dr. Karl Terzaghi, internationally known soil expert and professor at M. I. T., is employed by the Subway Commission. He would have been at the meeting had he not been called away professionally. At the moment he was in Mexico City.

Frank A. Randall was announced as the engineer whose business it is to examine all abutting buildings and to chart them, just in case. Mr. Randall, who spoke next, stated more than three thousand buildings had been inspected, their sub-division and general construction noted. He invited cooperation from all architects who represent owners along the line of march.

Alfred Shaw, as consulting architect to the Commission, spoke on the treatment of stations, their physical appearance, the careful study that was now given to suitable materials for the finish in these places—whether glass, tile, terra cotta, marble or whatever. But only vitreous materials would get serious consideration. Models of the proposed stations have been made. He prophesied that the lighting of these stations would be better than found in subways elsewhere, the designers intending to take advantage of the latest

advance in electrical illumination.

Mr. Varty, representing the Property Owners' Committee on Subways, spoke next. He stated that property owners were in a waiting and watchful mood; that the subway would do downtown business no good unless more people would be brought into the downtown district. To achieve merely speed in getting the same number of people there, was of no ultimate value to the property. Regarding damage to existing buildings by reason of movement in the foundations, the lack of assurance by the official engineers of no movement, had prompted a large property owner in two tall buildings to cancel all leases as of May 1, 1939. Mr. Childs, of Battey & Childs, engineers acting for the Property Owners' Committee, was—like the other engineers who had preceded him—more or less noncommittal. He hoped for no trouble.

President Jensen now asked for questions from the floor and started these by asking the level of the rail in the subway. The answer: —47.5 and higher; platforms 4 feet above base rail; emphasis on *rapid transit* subways. Among other questions and answers were these. No estimate has been made of any probable increased value in abutting property. There will be no special assessments. Where private property is encroached upon, the subway authorities will make an offer and if this is not accepted, condemnation suits will be begun.

There are some single tube tunnels, that is, one track. Regarding noise in the tunnel, Engineer Harrington stated that the city had once employed Professor Watson of the University of Illinois on this question bearing on the elevated. In the tunnel construction, hope and trust is placed in the new equipment.

To the question: "Into whose hands will the care of the subways be given?"—the engineers replied, "To the utility companies." In the interpretation of that answer they admit there is much that is cloudy.

Regarding the old Chicago freight tunnel that weaves under the streets, the answer was brought out that the State Street bore would rip right through the Chicago tunnel and destroy it there.

The elevated loop will not be abandoned until more subways are built. It will be relieved to a degree by the subways.

Regarding injection and ejection of trains, the opening and closing of doors and gates, and the safety of the public in this connection, the engineers replied, "The public must be made subway conscious."

## March Chicago Chapter Meeting

The March 14 meeting of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A., with dinner in Mather Hall, Art Institute of Chicago, was a meeting to tell the architectural student, if possible, what his path is likely to be after leaving college. There were fifty-seven who partook of dinner, to which number were added about twenty young men who came to listen to the program after the dinner. Color and smiles were added through the presence of members of the Women's Architectural Club and librarians from the Burnham Library of Architecture.

The reprehensible practice of referring minutes of previous meetings, two in this case, to a committee which never reports, was again resorted to. John C. Bollenbacher's unexpected death was referred to and expressions of sympathy to the family arranged for.

With no further delay the program was attacked and the president called on two or three of the young men students present to put the questions. The first question was architect's supervision of buildings for students. Richard E. Schmidt disabused the questioner's mind on the competency of young men just out of architectural school to make efficient or responsible superintendents. The young man might be sent to the building, but never should he be given authority to give orders at the building. For this real experience on the job is essential. Answering the question: "Can a young man out of college immediately set up in practice for himself?"—Mr. Schmidt warned against this because of ignorance of contracts, insurance, and the overcoming of mistakes. He advised the young man to get acquainted with these branches working in a good architect's office.

Then Henry K. Holsman, an older practitioner, told his life story, pursuing architecture in the state of Iowa when there was but a handful of practitioners there.

What is the value of an architect's license in getting a job with



## William Bryce Mundie

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**William Bryce Mundie**, architect, died on March 27, aged 76, in Evanston, Illinois, after an extended illness. Mr. Mundie's passing marks the nearing end of a period in Chicago's architectural practice of a group of men who became distinguished in this field and have nearly all passed on.

William B. Mundie was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, on April 30, 1863. In his native city he attended the public schools and Hamilton Collegiate Institute. At the age of 21, he came to Chicago, arriving April 1, 1884, securing a position in the office of Architect William LeBaron Jenney on the same day. At this time Major Jenney's design for the Home Insurance Office Building at LaSalle and Adams Streets was under construction. This is the building that was the genesis in the conception of the steel skeleton frame high building of today.

During these early years Mr. Mundie interested himself in the Chicago Architectural Sketch Club, a draftsmen's organization, where he became prominent. He distinguished himself here as well as in Major Jenney's office for his draftsmanship, water color rendering, and design.

His progress in the Jenney office was rapid. On February 1, 1891, he became partner, the firm name changing to Jenney & Mundie. This firm continued until April 1905, when it was changed to Jenney, Mundie & Jensen, and on January 1, 1907 it was changed to Mundie & Jensen, which it remained until February 1936 when it became Mundie, Jensen, Bourke & Havens. This is the name today.

Many and varied are the structures designed and carried out under the guidance of Mr. Mundie's firms from 1891 to the present day. They class as contributions to the advancement of American architecture. During the years 1898-1905, Mr. Mundie was architect of the Chicago Board of Education, a period when many large schools were erected. Mr. Mundie designed the Horticultural Building erected for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

His association with Major Jenney was not only that of partner—the two men were close companions. In the office shortly before and during the activity of Mr. Mundie were men who likewise have left their mark on American architecture, a few of whom may be mentioned: D. H. Burnham, W. A. Holabird, Martin Roche, Louis H. Sullivan, Irving K. Pond, W. A. Otis, James Gamble Rogers, Howard VanDoren Shaw, Alfred H. Granger, D. Everett Waid, F. B. Meade.

Mr. Mundie was a charter member of the Cliff Dwellers, a veteran member of the Union League Club, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He had served as a member of the Board as well as First and Second Vice Presidents of the A. I. A. He was a long-time member of the Illinois Society of Architects. Deeply interested in underprivileged boys, he was for years a trustee of Lawrence Hall.

The honorary pallbearers were well-known architects, friends and associates of Mr. Mundie.

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an architect? The answer was that it might help, but his getting the job was contingent on much else besides having an architect's license.

Elmer C. Jensen orated to the young men on qualifications that the employing architect demands of his assistants, and Mr. Senseney made an address on the value of travel and a knowledge of applied arts in the start out on an architectural career.

And finally Emery Stanford Hall, who gives so much thought to educating the architect and having him practice according to Hoyle afterwards, spoke at length on the young man's procedure for preparation to practice.

There were other questions and answers. Present were many of the staff of the Architectural School of Armour Institute.

## Chicago Building Congress Monthly Meeting

The organization meeting of the Congress occurred on December 13 last. The first monthly meeting was held at the Sherman House at a luncheon on February 7. It was attended by about the same number of men as the organization meeting, say 225.

Following the luncheon, President Elmer Jensen read his address, announcing the chairmen of the various committees to function in the interest of activity in the building industry.

Other thoughts were expressed in his address, among which the desire for more life insurance money for use in building was dwelt upon.

Secretary Paul D. Angell announced meetings scheduled from May 1-5, inclusive, of branches of the building industry. On May 9 comes a general conference. This will be followed by meetings of the Producers Council and joint meetings at that time of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A. and the Illinois Society of Architects. The President turned the meeting over to Mr. Angell for guidance.

The first speaker introduced was Gale Sullivan, Illinois FHA Administrator, who spoke on sound planning and sound building. It must be conceded that Mr. Sullivan's voice, articulation and eloquent periods are worthy of a Demosthenes. He was followed by Emmett Turner of FHA, who spoke on sound financing. Then came a promoter architect, Morris Rissman, who spoke on larger housing projects from his own experience with such a project on Granville Avenue in Chicago. Much of what he said was trite, at least to experienced architects. Another architect, Alfred Shaw, spoke on a housing project that his firm had planned, which is going up at 83rd Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago. The project covers 80 acres of which 22% is occupied by buildings.

Clyde L. Powell, Washington D. C., Administrator of FHA, read a paper which was a national report of FHA accomplishments to date. Mr. Powell's address was followed by questions and answers. The hour was now 2:30 and this reporter did not stay to hear what further information was gleaned.

## The Committee on Standards and Tests

### Its Conception, Purpose and Future

By adopting a completely revised Fire Prevention Code and the final chapters of the new Building Code, the City Council completed the task begun a dozen years ago. The amount of labor and the difficulties involved could hardly have been foreseen by those who originally outlined such an ambitious program. The length of time taken to do this job has been the subject of much uninformed criticism. Yet, even in this, Chicago's accomplishment compares favorably with other large cities. Literally hundreds of meetings have been held during these years by numerous sub-committees to discuss provisions of the new ordinance and to consult with experts in the various fields affected. The records of these meetings cover thousands of pages which, through successive editions, have resulted in the code of ordinances just passed.

### Its Conception

Since those who gave so willingly of their time and thought to this work did so without compensation other than what inner satisfaction they might feel in the knowledge of a civic duty well done, it is understandable that the proposal which was received with most general acclaim should be one for insuring that, once the ordinances

had been modernized, they should be maintained constantly in that relationship to changing conditions and to further progress.

The device for accomplishing this purpose, variously referred to at different stages of the discussions as the "Bureau of Standards," "Board of Arbitration," or the "Special Commission," was finally evolved through collaboration between the citizens groups, the Council Sub-Committee and the Law Department, as the "Committee on Standards and Tests."

### Its Purpose and Constitution

As constituted by ordinance, the Committee on Standards and Tests consists of seven members of which three must be members of the City Council, three must be either architects or engineers licensed by the State of Illinois, and one who shall be the Commissioner of Buildings. The ordinance describes its purpose as follows: "For the purpose of insuring public safety and for the purpose of investigating or testing new materials, methods, or systems of construction, or new arrangements of materials, not permitted by, or varying from the requirements established by this ordinance but which are claimed to be equally as good or superior to those permitted thereunder."

### Relationship to the City Council

The only body authorized to legislate for the City is the City Council. The Council cannot delegate this power to another body. It follows, therefore, that the Committee on Standards and Tests cannot, itself, revise the ordinances. The findings or recommendations of the Committee must be submitted to the Council which may or may not accept and pass them as new or amended ordinances. The Committee is primarily a fact-finding body acting in an advisory capacity to the Council.

### Future of the Committee

The Committee is constituted and should be equipped to do such necessary research as will bring out the facts upon which the Council may act intelligently in matters concerning which they, the Council, can be expected to have no more than a layman's knowledge. The technically qualified members of the Committee will be able to check upon arguments outside the ken of the councilmen and the councilmen should be able to prevent the passage of such legislative absurdities as are sometimes proposed by those who are unacquainted with the powers and limitations of City Councils.

Such an association of technicians and lawmakers, collaborating upon the problems which it will be their duty to consider, should increase the mutual understanding and respect of the two groups.

—C. G. Brookes.

## Central Illinois Chapter Bulletin

The initial number of a new architects' bulletin in Illinois, dated Urbana, January 21, has made its appearance. It is the Quarterly News Bulletin of the Central Illinois Chapter, A. I. A. Covering five pages of mimeographed material, the Bulletin first makes its bow. A short report of the Chapter's December meeting at Bloomington is followed by announcement of the annual Chapter meeting at Peoria on March 18.

The next title is "Bloomington Area" and tells of building activity there. Ground has been broken for a new hospital at Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Children's School, a Home Management Building, and a half million dollar library for Illinois State Normal University. Other work is enumerated. A lecture series has been carried on at Illinois State Normal University on Prefabrication, the Architect and the Federal Housing Program, Historic Precedents, etc.

In Champaign-Urbana there is much building activity on the University Campus. Gregory Hall, Library Addition, McKinley Hospital Addition, Union Building, are some of the more important. Howard Cheney, Chicago architect now with the Procurement Division, Washington, D. C., is associated with Ernest Stouffer on the Union Building. A \$500,000 State Survey Building is under construction.

The Chapter shows its interest in education in architecture. The total enrollment in this department at the University this year is 281—the largest number in any school in the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Of this number, 35 are sons of architects, 30 are contractors' sons, 107 have had previous college



training. Forty-two counties of the state are represented in the enrollment; 22 are from other states and 3 from foreign countries.

Various exhibits of art and architecture in the Architecture Building are open to the public. Seven Sunday afternoon lectures on architecture and sculpture are likewise open to the public. Dean Newcomb spoke to a Farm and Home Week group on rural architecture. The Bureau of Community Planning, under the direction of Dean Newcomb, is active.

For the Springfield area, report is given of the State Office of the Division of Architecture and Engineering, whose activities in state building projects involve about six and one-half million dollars.

The Illinois Society of Architects' Monthly Bulletin congratulates the Central Illinois Chapter and the editor of its Bulletin, Professor T. E. O'Donnell, on the new publication and extends sincere good wishes for a long, active, and prosperous career.

## The Architecture of "Housing"

The criticism has sometimes been made that American architects give too little importance to the problem of orientation, and that any strictly logical housing development would inevitably fall into a series of long, narrow structures, exactly parallel and separated by a distance as great as the land coverage allowed, like many of the German developments of the pre-Hitler period. The studies made by Henry Wright in "Rehousing Urban America" show some of the fallaciousness of this view, and the enormous gain, both in useful land and in variety and humanity of effect, through the use of occasional buildings at right angles.

Of course, to produce great architecture, it is necessary to have not only an imaginative and well-composed plan, but also individual buildings in which are achieved the same qualities that make the group plan successful—logic, freshness, independence, and invention. It is here that the greater number of FHA projects are definitely lacking. Hemmed in by the artistic timidity of the promoters on the one hand, and by equally timorous and conventional rulings of the FHA on the other, the idealistic architect with any deep conception of the enormous latent opportunities in contemporary architecture finds himself baffled and too often frustrated. Clients, the promoters say, don't like modern architecture—probably calling it modernistic. The public, the FHA echoes, is not educated up to modern architecture—you must give them what they want. I submit that neither the promoter nor the FHA really knows what the public does want.

Perhaps the public does not want "modernistic" architecture—the jazzed up, superficial, unthinking, ugly copies of stylistic tricks, already dead (if they ever were alive), which usually pass under that name; but the real architecture of today, the best that our contemporary architects could bring to this great problem, is so little known—its beauty, its quietness, its logical simplicity, its careful and knowing use of building materials, its possible airy grace—that the public is in no position to judge. Sooner or later, the people—whoever may be included under that vague title—are going to get terribly bored with the pseudo-colonial and the pseudo-English which FHA money too frequently builds for them, and equally bored with the unimaginative, mechanical barrack type of building that the architect, in his effort to avoid the pseudo styles on the one hand and the condemnation of the FHA on the other, sometimes achieves. In this matter, the architects for the low-cost housing of the USHA have a tremendous advantage over their brothers in the investment field; for freedom in the creation of building form and a real attempt to welcome the new, when it seems also the good, is fortunately as much a part of the USHA policy as frowning on the new seems a part of the FHA doctrine. When that period of popular boredom with the styles develops, and when the man who is paying \$18 a room for his apartment sees his neighbor, who pays \$6, getting buildings that are more beautiful and more charming, then there is going to be hell to pay in the real estate investment world. And it is the daring promoter who is going to come out on top.

One other point: In America there is a violent protest against absolute standardization indefinitely extended. Architecturally, this protest has been expressed admirably by Frank Lloyd Wright in his chapter on *The City* published in "Modern Architecture—the Princeton Lectures." In this protest, I believe Wright is expressing a valid American sentiment of the greatest importance, definitely related to

the American concept of democracy. Housing for people who feel that way must never degenerate into mere repetitive standardization. Standardization for economy, yes; but, employing standard parts, it must always be the American architect's effort to create housing groups which shall make of these units a living creation, filled with human variety, as gracious and inviting as a private home, but more spacious, more efficient, and, because of the opportunities which mere size offers, more beautiful as well.

—Talbot F. Hamlin in February "Pencil Points."

## Bauhaus Professors and Their Work

*The Editor:* I would like to add to the "lively discussion by architectural school professors"—and their critics—and take issue with the editorial in the February-March Bulletin.

If "these professors expound philosophies in new phrases which, when closely examined, are found to be the old truisms that have always held good" (always held good, maybe, but how few have paid any attention to them)—isn't it about time that the principles of architecture, in new phrases or old, are impressed on both students and open-minded practicing architects, as well as on laymen, to the end that the mass of building of the next generation be not as bastardized as has been that of the past several generations?

As for the Dessau Bauhaus, if it "was on its last legs" in 1930, what decent institution in Germany was not on its last legs in 1930? Gropius, however, left the school for private practice in 1928, several years before a more or less timely departure for a more healthful climate. And Mies did not succeed Gropius as director; Hannes Meyer was director from 1928 to 1930.

"It did not prosper and closed soon after the Hitler government came in." Neither did Czechoslovakia prosper!

As for the Chicago Bauhaus, it has reopened, under—I believe—more auspicious circumstances than last year, and with more students, at 247 East Ontario Street. Faculty: Prof. L. Moholy-Nagy, George Fred Keck, George Kepes, Jan Reiner, Andi Schiltz and Robert J. Wolff. Guest lecturers: David Dushkin, Prof. Carl Eckart, Prof. Ralph Gerard and Prof. Charles Morris.

Moholy-Nagy, to correct what seems to be a misconception, is not by training or practice an architect, but rather a painter. Gropius, in opening an exhibition of his paintings in London said, "L. Moholy-Nagy was one of my most active colleagues in the building up of the Bauhaus and much that it accomplished stands to his credit. He constantly developed new ideas, which proved as fruitful to the college as to his own development. It would, however, be a mistake to imagine that the manifold activities of Moholy in the spheres of photography, the theater, the film, typography and advertising art must have diminished and disseminated the powers of Moholy, the painter; on the contrary, all his successful efforts in these spheres were merely indirect but necessary by-paths on the road to his conquest of a new conception of space in painting. This I consider to be his great contribution to leadership in art."

What he knows of architecture (and that is a great deal) has come through more or less constant association with the leading architects of today. In his case, therefore, I am largely spared the task of documenting his buildings "materialized in space." The greater part of his personal participation in architecture has been in exposition architecture, such as the London exhibit of the MARS group (Architectural Forum, March 1938 and more fully illustrated in the *Architectural Review*), and in association with Gropius the AHAG exhibition in Berlin, 1928 (p. 190, *The New Vision*) and the Werkbund Exhibition, Paris, 1930.

Prof. Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe is admittedly known for having built very little, though that little has been built with a painstaking care and sureness almost unparalleled in the annals of architecture. Anyway, architecture does not gain significance through mere size, or quantity of output; the smallest work of Frank Lloyd Wright's is of more importance than the largest of, say, John Russell Pope's.

In addition to the Tugendhat house and the "1927" Barcelona Pavilion (which was in 1929), I might add that as vice-president of the Deutscher Werkbund he was in charge of the Weissenhof Siedlung housing exposition in Stuttgart, 1927, building one building himself as well as choosing the remainder of the group of architects who built the project. In the words of Philip Johnson (p. 113, *Modern Architecture*, catalog of the 1932 exhibition of architecture of the Museum of Modern Art): "Mies Van der Rohe presents the paradox of being one of the best known and most admired architects, who has nevertheless built very little." In reference to the Berlin Building Exposition of 1931, of which he was director: "In this exposition the modern style which was still a novelty in Stuttgart in 1927 was quite taken for granted."

For the work of Dr. Gropius up to the time of his appointment



to Harvard, I refer you to an article by G. Holmes Perkins in *Shelter*, April 1938. His own house in Cambridge, Mass., has been published in the second number of *Focus*, a magazine published by English architectural students.

However, special mention should be made of the extremely advanced work built by Gropius before the war: the Fagus factory, Altfeld, 1911, and the model factory at the Werkbund Exhibition, Cologne, 1914 (see *Pioneers of the Modern Movement* from William Morris to Walter Gropius, by Nicolaus Pevsner, p. 202). Pioneer works such as these were the springboard for post-war architecture. His design for the Tribune Tower in 1922 may well go down in history as the most significant result of that competition.

The statement that Le Corbusier has built "the Swiss Club" (Swiss dormitories of the Cite Universitaire) and "a vanished tent outside the 1937 Paris Exposition" seems a bit illogical when one considers that the third large volume of the works of Le Corbusier and Pierre Jeanneret has just been published. In the first two volumes, 1910-1929 and 1929-1934 (editions H. Girsberger, Zurich), are published many notable "executed designs, giving plans, sections and photographs taken from a normal point of view." The American architect should be as well acquainted with them as are European architects with the work of Sullivan and Wright. "In 1913 a bookshop displayed the works of Frank Lloyd Wright, that great pioneer who was the pupil of Louis Sullivan, a still greater one"—Le Corbusier, introduction to the first edition *Le Corbusier et Pierre Jeanneret, oeuvre complete de 1910-1929*.

On his recent visit to Chicago, reported in the February-March Bulletin, Dr. S. Giedion, now a professor at Harvard, spent the greater part of his time studying work of Sullivan and Wright, spending one whole day going through the Auditorium from basement to Tower, and going to Racine to see the wax factory.

"... this group knowing in their own minds the solutions of the world's architectural problems..." is sheer flattery. Much progress has been made during the past hundred years toward an understanding of the social, economic, structural and esthetic problems of an architecture worthy of our times, but God forbid that a "solution" has been found; the work and theory to date is but a beginning. It is for succeeding generations to progress beyond these accomplishments, great though they may be, to ever changing, ever finer solutions!

—Robert Bruce Tague.

## Another View

*The Editor:* I take this opportunity to commend you and your editorial staff for the February-March issue of the "Monthly Bulletin," particularly for its informative and scholarly content.

The reprint of the "Tribune's" editorial on the tactless bombast of Frank Lloyd Wright strikes a responsive chord. My suggestion for a caption for the editorial is borrowed from Shakespeare: "Thinking his prattle to be tedious."

—Benj. Franklin Olson.

## The New Brig on Auld Architecture

Fine Architecture, trowth, I needs must say't o't:  
The Lord be thankit that we've tint the gate o't!  
Gaunt, ghastrly, ghaist-alluring edifices,  
Hanging with threat'ning jut, like precipices:  
O'er arching, mouldy, gloom-inspiring coves,  
Supporting roofs, fantastic, stony groves:  
Windows and doors in nameless sculptures drest,  
With order, symmetry, or taste unblest;  
Forms like some bedlam Statuary's dream,  
The craz'd creations of misguided whim;  
Forms might be worshipp'd on the bended knee,  
And still the second dread command be free,  
Their likeness is not found on earth, in air, or sea.  
Mansions that would disgrace the building taste  
Of any mason reptile, bird or beast;  
Fit only for a doited monkish race,  
Or frosty maids forsworn the dear embrace,  
Or cuifs of later times, who held the notion  
That sullen gloom was sterling, true devotion;  
Fancies that our guid Brugh denies protection,  
And soon may they expire, unblest with resurrection!

—Robert Burns, 1759-1796.

## Air Conditioning Attacks Self-Created Problems

With air conditioning coming into widespread use in larger public buildings, the heating and ventilating engineers, who have made this advance in human comfort possible, are now faced with some serious problems which they have thus created.

As one example, what health risks are there involved in the recirculation of cool air through a crowded motion picture theater, restaurant, or office building? It is hardly economical to use the cooled air only once and take in completely fresh air at each cycle in the air flow. Thus only a fractional part of fresh air is taken in.

Since this situation exists, the question arises whether the bacterial content of the air in an air-conditioned building gradually rises. If it does, does it approach a bacterial concentration which is potentially menacing to health?

In hospitals, too, there is the problem of what to do about the ventilation of contagious disease wards from which the air passes into a common system and, potentially, may be recirculated through the whole air-conditioned hospital.

More widely known among laymen is the problem of ridding restaurants and railroad cars of the odor of smoke. Here the problem is complex because it not only involves the cleaning of the air and its recirculation but the removal of elusive odor also.

The research committee of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers is considering these and other problems. These engineers are formulating experimental projects which will seek the best solution. The task, they well realize, will be slow, for the problems involve medicine, biology, chemistry and physics as well as engineering.

## Residential Building Prophecies

The "American Builder" says that 1939 will prove to be the best building year since 1929, and as far as the numbers of new residential units are concerned, may exceed 1929. Roger W. Babson says, "Building is my candidate for the 1939 'Industry of the Year.'"

As compared with 1938, the following statistical bureaus prophesy 1939 increase in residential building:

F. W. Dodge Corporation—Plus 32%; U. S. Department of Commerce—Plus 40%; American Builder & Building Age—Plus 30% to 40%; Architectural Forum—Plus 30%.

Note the agreement among these four groups that residential building will increase between 30% and 40%. A heavy volume of building is the keystone of general prosperity.

## Hittite Palace Life

Hittites are now classed respectfully with the big powers of antiquity and their two eras of expansive empire, when they dominated wide regions of the ancient world, are being restored in some detail to pages of history. It is a red letter Hittite day when Sir Leonard Woolley excavating for the British Museum at Atchana, near Antioch in northern Syria, finds a Hittite palace that was built about 1600 B. C. and burned near 1400.

Sir Leonard identifies suites of rooms with bedroom and bath and points out women's apartments marked by the combs, pins, trinkets and toilet boxes in the debris. In one annex to the palace is a suite of work room, bedroom and lavatory, which belonged apparently to the archivist, since a room built especially for storing records is near it. Most of the tablets stored were removed in the fire 3,400 years ago, but elsewhere in the annex offices 300 clay documents awaited the archaeologists.

In Dublin is an inscription on a tombstone which reads "Lord, she was thin." On the side of the stone is found the missing "e." The Scotch stone cutter estimated his space incorrectly and so carried the "e" in "thine" around the corner. A law suit followed and the Scot won.

An electrical expert has equipped his home with an automobile doorbell, so that chimes signal the car's arrival as it runs over a switch in the drive.



## Among the Architects in History

### Fischer von Erlach 1650-1723

Fischer von Erlach was not dismayed by the sight of Austrian building in Italian hands; on the contrary. As the child of a new and confident age, he was interested in new buildings, not in ruins. The ruins were German, the new buildings Italian; it was manifest that the best ideas were Italian. It was not enough, however, to learn from the Italians in Vienna, numerous and gifted as these were; at the age of twenty-four von Erlach set out for Italy itself, North Italy and Rome. He did well to do so, for the great building phase in Italy was drawing to a close, and the Italians in Vienna were cut off from their own tradition.

In the winter of 1680, von Erlach's first year in Italy, occurred the death of Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, at the age of eighty-two. That, if you like, was symbolical. Bernini, architect of the Colonnade of St. Peter's, not seriously troubled by any rivals, had for a long time laid down the law. Now he was dead. Bernini had done most things, but always he retained a formalism, and this formalism was at odds with a new spirit in the air. He had created a baroque, but it sprang more from the mind than the impulse. Lesser rivals, whom he had overshadowed, were otherwise preoccupied; they were filled with a passion for the *expressive* form. Their search was not always happy; but the most important of them, Borromini, probably meant more to von Erlach than all the solemnities of the panjandrum of the age.

The young Austrian saw and drew. Like Goethe in a later century, he had come, as must every Northerner, to the land where the orange-trees bloom. Like Goethe he was transported by what he saw. Unlike Goethe, who adorned a dying age, he saw not the sad ruins of a classical antiquity, but the vaulting assurance of a modern movement fixed in shining, brand-new elevations. He saw and drew. By way of exercise he seems to have copied existing elevations, then elaborated them, improvising freely, as a master of composition will take an existing theme and draw from it a chain of variations. A better training for the free, spontaneous fancy of the art he was to practise it would be impossible to imagine.

For five years he did this, then he went home. For a time, to complete his training, he worked as a decorative painter. In 1687 he was appointed Kaiserliche Hofingenieur. In the same year he was charged with the erection of what is still the most remarkable monument in Vienna, the Trinity Column in the Graben, a pillar raised by order of the Emperor Leopold I as a votive offering of thanksgiving for delivery from the great plague, which smote Vienna some years after it had ravaged London. The original design was not by von Erlach, but by an Italian, Burnacini; in this kind of work, however, with its absolute freedom from architectural form, as much depends on the man in charge of the building as on the designer. Nothing, one feels, can have been nearer the young architect's heart than this free fantasia in stone; here, at the very beginning of his career, was a final cleavage with Bernini, the panjandrum, an acknowledgment of Borromini's passionate manipulation of stubborn material to express a mental vision. He worked on it and won fame. He had arrived, and at the most propitious moment in the world.

For while he had still been studying in Italy, the encroaching Turk had once more pushed up to the very walls of the Inner City, had laid waste the outer suburbs, had been held by Starhemberg and finally pushed back by Sobieski. Vienna had suffered cruelly; now the reaction came. Whether the Viennese knew that the Turk was done for, once and for all, it is impossible to say; though, in those days, the defeat of an army of two hundred thousand men must have seemed a pretty final statement of accounts. But whether they knew it or not, they behaved as though all perils were at an end. There was an uprush of vitality; the fortress city, so recently beleaguered, rapidly became a social center of the highest order, with all the concomitants thereof. The nobility took to building themselves new palaces; inside the city at first, in curious positions, then, when the walls were at last knocked down, the mediaeval walls built with the Lionheart's ransom money, outside in the open, enclosed by private parks. And, ready to hand, was Fischer von Erlach, the brilliant young architect, supremely gifted to make a Vienna for the Viennese, a new conception. Commission after commission came to him, and soon to another young man, several years his junior, Lukas von Hildebrandt, who was to work with him,

sometimes in rivalry, sometimes in collaboration. Between them these two (and others following in their footsteps; for this was a nation-wide renaissance) changed in fifty years the whole face of Vienna, leaving it as we know it today with its peculiar atmosphere which we are trying to suggest.

—From "Vienna" by Edward Crankshaw (Macmillan & Co.)

Note: F. von Erlach was architect of Schoenbrunn; Churches S. Carlo Borromeo, S. Peters; palace of Prince Eugene; Imperial Library; all in Vienna. Kollegienkirche, Salzburg.

## Germans Uncovering Stadium at Olympia

Removing the earth blanket from the most famous athletic field in the world is a goal of German archaeologists now working at Olympia, Greece. When modern Olympic games at Berlin in 1936 inspired Herr Hitler to renew German digging at the original scene of Olympics, German archaeologists cast about to think what they could dig for.

Germans had excavated Olympia sixty years ago, with enough thoroughness to give the world a good idea of the place. The walled-in sacred grove, the religious heart of Greek Olympia, was completely uncovered and its ruined temples, altars and pedestals were revealed. Olympia's famous statues of gods and heroes proved the chief disappointment. Few statues could be found either within the sacred area or outside of it, for the excavators spread their investigations to important buildings around the temple area, digging at times through nearly 20 feet of earth to reach the ruins. They worked six seasons, spent \$200,000. The report required five volumes.

Still, Olympia is yielding pay dirt to the present expedition. Foundations of an impressively large portico that bordered the sacred area at south and east have been entirely uncovered and a quantity of Doric architectural fragments have been found.

As for the stadium east of the temples, the job there is to dig out 75,000 one-ton truck loads of mud and soil that river floods have spread over it. The earlier expedition found the start and finish points, proving that Greek athletes ran a straight course here, 210 yards. Spectators sat on embankments, no seats being provided. The present expedition, now in its second season, has trenched through the covering earth to virgin soil, finding that the ancient stadium went through five stages of improvements and renovations from the sixth century B. C. to the Roman era.

—Science News Letter.

Tensile strength of cast iron has increased in twenty years from 20,000 pounds per square inch to as much as 80,000 pounds.

Herbert H. Riddle, retired Chicago architect, died on February 27 at his home, age 63. He was born in Chicago, graduated Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1899, and practiced in Chicago since 1905 until recent years. In association with his brother, Lewis W. Riddle, a graduate in naval architecture of M. I. T., the firm of Riddle & Riddle, Architects, carried out important work. Among the structures designed by them are the Chicago Theological Seminary group on the University of Chicago campus; Mather Tower on Wacker Drive; First Baptist Church of Chicago; Children's Home and Aid Society Building, Evanston; besides a number of fine homes along the north shore.

Mr. Riddle was a member of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the Illinois Society of Architects since 1915.

John C. Bollenbacher, Chicago architect, died in his home in Highland Park on March 4, age 54. Mr. Bollenbacher was born in Bloomington, Indiana, graduated M. I. T. 1909, formed a partnership with Elmo Lowe under the firm name of Lowe & Bollenbacher, Architects, Chicago, which functioned from 1910-24. In the latter year the firm became Granger & Bollenbacher and carries on until today. The latter firm are architects of the Chicago Club, the Cloisters—a tall apartment building overlooking the University of Chicago campus, and the Medical and Dental College Buildings of the University of Illinois in Chicago.

The deceased was in the Air Service, U. S. A. 1917-19. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Past-President of the Chicago Chapter, A. I. A. and Past Vice-President of the Illinois Society of Architects.